

ELLEN OSBORN'S
FASHION LETTER.Bolo and Eton
Jackets in Mod-
ified Louis XIV Style.
Gathered Skirt.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—As yet autumn fashions present few surprises.

Every idea worked out in hat or dress is a development of something offered during the summer, and for this there is a reason.

Season by season the wholesale business is compelled to make an earlier and yet an earlier start until, in some lines, winter designs are actually on the market before it is fully known that the summer patterns are going.

Buyers of millinery ornaments, of dress trimmings and of lace and embroidery make their first trip abroad to collect autumn stock early in June. It is not for large houses, which take

It is suitable for cashmere and the finer faced cloths, and it fosters the tendency to fit draperies less closely around the hips.

On the newest models several rows of gathers are introduced near the waist; they are run about half an inch apart, and either cross the back or are continued around back and sides. For thick materials inverted plaits and double box plaits continue to be used.

Walking costumes from both London and Paris are made with straight skirts, without overdrapes or any sort of double skirt or drapery. Some graceful gored models are presented, but the majority of the cloth models are of a new circular cut in one piece.

Bolo and Eton jackets cannot be driven out, though little basque bodices and short, hip-length jackets in modified Louis XIV style have been introduced tentatively.

Some very pretty and simple traveling dresses have been brought out in serges and chevrons in dark, rich blues and in fawn. One, in fawn-colored cloth, has a long overskirt, stitched at the edges and fastened with small round, smoked pearl buttons. The underskirt has a panel of white serge stitched with fawn, and the turned-back cuffs and shaped waistband are also of white with fawn silk stitching.

The bodice has a collar of drawn white satin covered with white lace, a cascade of lace appears in front and frills of lace hang out of the sleeves. The drapery of the bodice is carried to the left and fastened with a big rosset of brown velvet.

Utility skirts of the rainy day or "ex-position" type are numerous. Some of them have hip pockets buttoning with a flap. The smartest costume of this sort yet shown is of dark blue serge with a band of black velvet finishing the bottom of the skirt. The bodice is an Eton jacket, strapped with velvet and made with touches of scarlet serge.

It fastens with gold buttons, and there is a shaped waist-belt of scarlet.

For costumes of ceremony it appears that velvet will be the leading material. Mirror velvet is still used in spite of the claims of the newer panne, but there is a more novel velvet than panne

practically anything and everything that is offered to them, trusting to good fortune to hit upon a few things that may afterward prove successful.

In July and August and in early September these buyers, or, more properly, "what buyers acting for the same houses, are again ransacking Paris, choosing goods on each successive trip with greater knowledge of how the cat is going to jump, but always, until their last purchases are made, with more or less uncertainty.

The stock thus accumulated, together with pattern hats and model dresses which illustrate its use, is sold by New York wholesalers in successive batches from late June until mid-October, the latter date containing little more than spring designs in autumn stuffs, and only the later offerings—those shown at the earliest in September—carrying with them any warrant of authority.

Last year, for example, the velvet skirt, which had ruled through the summer, was shown in cold-weather materials as late as mid-September; with October came tucks and box-plaitings.

It need not therefore be matter for surprise that, though so-called fall fashions have been plenty for a month, the new tail dresses and afternoon costumes prove, upon examination, to be nothing more than our familiar linen and plume and duck friends of July and August masquerading in a guise of autumn cloth or silk or serge.

The dainty lace or net gumps and yokes and vests that we are still wearing decorate show windows, toilets for October in the form of tucked silk, panne velvet, fancy satin or brocade.

Our graceful laces which have re-appeared on soft woolen frocks in flexible peau de soie; on silk dresses they make their bow disguised as quaint little Marie Antoinette capes of chiffon or crepe de chine.

In fact, few genuine novelties or radical changes in fashion appear until they are needed—until there is an imperative call for horse-show frocks, for new evening gowns, calling costumes, opera displays.

Fashion news is more than plenty; it is superabundant, but the grain of salt cannot yet be dispensed with.

Behind this year's delay, however, revolutionary changes are not looked for. In skirts, so long profile of novelty, evolution is apparently at a standstill. The prospects are that the gathered skirt, introduced during the summer in thin materials, will continue in favor

with full cuffs of gathered crepe de chine.

An evening dress in pale blue velvet is notable for its costly trimmings of lace upon skirt and bodice, and a long velvet evening cloak is fit for an empress with its borderings of fur and deep lace flounces.

Short velvet coats are being made by the score. They include heavily embroidered boleros and fanciful Eton and smart jackets, sharply pointed at front, where they reach some inches below the waist, but running up almost to the belt behind.

Sharply pointed velvet boleros are in prospect to be worn, it is said, with skirts of other materials. A waist prepared for the trousseau of an autumn bride is of black velvet laid in overlapping folds and stitched with heavy white silk. Its broad turnover collar of cream white corded silk is heavily embroidered in oriental silks and gold and edged with the finest of gold fringe.

A soft, cream-colored chiffon scarf, laid over the long frons which run well down upon the skirt of short black satin antique.

Another gem of the same trousseau is an afternoon dress of pastel gray cashmere with irregular white dots. Under-sleeves, vest and collar are of tucked gray chiffon, and there is a wash of the same navy material with gathered and frilled ends. The overskirt is made in the new style with enough fullness to gather over the hips and without any darts.

The hat which belongs with this costume is of black felt trimmed with a long ostrich feather and clusters of pink velvet roses.

Flannel waists are already in the market and are far more elaborate than their cousins of last year. To the staple plain and dotted flannels in all colors are added figured and embroidered flannels, which lend themselves to far greater variety of making. Castor tones and greens are favorite colors and warm reds are shown in profusion.

ELLEN OSBORN.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSON

September 9, 1900: Luke x, 25-37.

The Good Samaritan.

Another pearl in the lovely and priceless strand of our Lord's thirty-three parables, one of unusual size, weight, and luster, claims our attention.

It is hard for us Occidentals to appreciate the lesson taken by Oriental audiences in the midst of public discourse. They express their approval or dissent not only by facial and manual gesture, but by audible word. Discussions spring up among the auditors, and the speaker often has a running accompaniment of comment. So it was no novel thing that in the midst of Jesus' discourse the law rang out, "Rabbi, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

It was a mere dialectic gambit tossed at Jesus' feet. The schoolman would fain

convert that Persian roadway into an arena where he could display his hard-hoofed and skill with his logical lance. He should at least have given the benefit of a doubt of having any special animosity against Jesus. Sacred things to him had lost their sacredness. Law and prophets were only an armory for wit and subtlety.

The Master takes him upon his own ground. "Thou art versed in the law. Mayhap you have an answer in the text-book of your own phylactery?" The lawyer's response is quick and apposite. As in a flash one sees how superior the religion of the old covenant was to the current religion of Judaism. They had ceased to be identical. The religion of God was love, but the religion of Phariseism was a narrow and cold system of dialectics.

The lawyer, conscious of his inability to keep the law in its full breadth, would fain enter his Pharisaical refinement upon it in the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Jesus has driven the matter home to his heart, but he will dexterously fend it off with his dialectical "racket." Jesus finds the pledge of eternal life in the subjective state; this religious dodger likes to know the objective status of those toward whom he is to exercise himself. If they are Jews and friends, he will love them. More than that, the paragonisms, turgums, and what-nots of Pharisaism do not require of him.

At this point the wideness and purity of the love which God bestows in the penitent and truthful soul is flashed out in one of the most incomparable parables that ever dropped even from the lips of Him who spoke as never man did.

The site of the story was notable, not to say notorious; the persons, a wounded traveler, a priest, a Levite, a Samaritan. The priest and Levite show us how "not to do it." They palliate and excuse themselves. The sufferer may not be a Jew; if so, the law, as they interpret it, makes no demand upon them. Even if a Jew, he might die while they were binding up his wounds; and if he did, they would be ceremonially polluted and disqualified from temple service. Ah! how they had failed to learn that, if God could not have both mercy and the ceremony of sacrifice, he would choose mercy always.

The Samaritan does not stop to parley; he just neighbors the unfortunate man, and that in the end of it. He does it heartily and thoroughly. That naked and ungarmented form makes its own plea to him, and makes

it not in vain as to the others. He opens both heart and pocket-book. The commercial traveler is transformed. In to the trained nurse as he sits the night watches through by the sufferer's side. Only when he reached the boundary of another day did he leave him. Even then he projected his aid into the future by the deposit he made, and the pledge he left.

Again, and this time beyond appeal, Jesus casts the matter back into the heart of his interlocutor, where it belonged, saying: "Who neighbored the unfortunate man?" To this, of course, there could be but one answer: "He who, rid of all racial prejudice and all selfishness, loved his fellow, and that, too, in none of the sentimentalism which etherealized in sighs and tears and flourish of lavender-scented cambric, but materialized in wine, oil, and pence, a saddle and a couch."

Any Christianity which falls short in this test is unworthy of the name of Him who said, "Do you likewise."

The Teacher's Lantern.

To this day a public speaker in the east needs to be ready at repartee. He is target for questions which, if he can not answer or foil, he instantly loses prestige with his auditors. A missionary in the streets of Bombay was getting on famously with his hearers until a pundit passing called out contemptuously: "The man who invented illuminating-gas did more for the world than you Jesus!"

The missionary retorted: "When that man comes to die he'll send for a gas-fitter, I suppose." The speaker more than regained his audience.

The lawyer saw an opportunity to air his crudities—to tempt this influential Rabbi into the mazes of cunning dialectics and subtle casuistry. In which he hoped to snare him, and thus elevate himself in public esteem.

Do to inherit: The question is based on the false notion that eternal life is of works. There is no consciousness of human inability and guilt. The lawyer would not have known what that means.

"Lay your deadly down, all down at Jesus' feet." But the lawyer finds the way of legality as hard and forbidding, as Bunyan's pilgrim. He hedges right away. He can love his neighbor, if he is allowed to define the term neighbor.

Jesus does not himself define the term neighbor; but by an example, irresistible in its charm, he shows that subjective state of heart which makes a man neighbor to all his fellows.

The Sage of Concord, who has so long wielded a mystic spell at home and abroad, unhappily for his fair fame, shares with the lawyer of old his disposition to refine upon the terms neighbor. "Do not tell me, as a good man did to-day, of my obligation to put all poor men in good situations. Are they my poor? I tell thee, thou foolish philanthropist, that I grudge the dollar, the dime, the cent, I give to such men as do not belong to me, and to whom I do not belong." (Essays, II.)

Divine religion has its mark in that it is epitomized with extraordinary facility. The scribes expounded up great casuistical burdens for men's backs. Their prohibitions and positive precepts were fairly bewildering and interminable. But Jesus sweeps them all aside, puts instead of them one word—Love.

And by chance there came down a certain priest that way—better by concurrence. A better definition could not be given; not, indeed, of providence, which is a heathen abstraction for which the Bible has no equivalent, but for the concrete reality of God's providing. He provides through a concurrence of circumstances, all in themselves natural and in the succession of ordinary causation and in this distinguishes it from the miracle, but the concurring of which is directed and overruled by him. And this helps us to put aside those coarse tests of the reality of prayer and of the direct rule of God which men sometimes propose. Such statish ships ride not in such shallow waters. Luke x. (Eldersheim, II, 23.)

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Money on call steady at 14 1/2 per cent; last loan 12 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easy at \$4 57 for demand and at \$4 53 for sixty days; posted rates \$4 54 1/2 for demand and \$4 53 1/2 for sixty days. Commercial bills \$4 52 1/2 for demand and \$4 51 1/2 for sixty days. Silver exchange 45 1/2.

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady. Money market was exclusively in professional hands. Although it was but a narrow affair, it showed evidence of some operations of importance.

The movement of the market was exclusively in professional hands. Although it was but a narrow affair, it showed evidence of some operations of importance.

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Interest playing a part in its strength. Municipal political developments were also a factor in the movement. Sugar moved narrowly on a small volume of business. The dividend which was declared early in the week, closed with a small net gain. The steel stocks were rather quiet and irregular.

Tennessee Coal rallying sharply from yesterday's depression. The money movement for the week is interesting as showing an excess of shipments by express for the first time this season.

The sharp decline in New York exchange of thirty cents, thirty cents discount yesterday to fifty cents, discount to-day, explains the source of demand, though money has gone out quite freely to the south also during the week. Gains by sub-treasury operations, due to payments on account of government bond redemptions and of deposits of gold at Pacific coast points, leave a net gain of \$1,000,000 to the banks, the indications being that the increase in cash reserves has dropped over a million dollars. Continued liquidation of the bond market was the feature of the bond markets. Total sales per value, \$85,000.

United States old advanced 1/4 cent in the bid price.

U. S. Bonds.
U. S. refunding 102 1/2. U. S. new 103 1/2. U. S. 4 1/2 per cent 103 1/2. U. S. 5 per cent 103 1/2. U. S. 5 1/2 per cent 103 1/2.Stocks.
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Adams 102 1/2. American 102 1/2. American 102 1/2. American 102 1/2. American 102 1/2.Miscellaneous.
Am. Cotton Oil 23 1/2. Am. Cotton Oil 23 1/2. Am. Cotton Oil 23 1/2. Am. Cotton Oil 23 1/2. Am. Cotton Oil 23 1/2.New York Mining Stocks.
Chlor 102 1/2. Chlor 102 1/2. Chlor 102 1/2. Chlor 102 1/2. Chlor 102 1/2.Breadstuffs and Provisions.
CHICAGO—Wheat was dull but steady to-day, helped mostly by light Argentine shipments. Wheat, corn and oats closed each 1/4 cent higher. Provisions at the close were 1/2 cent higher.

Dullness was the most noticeable feature of the wheat market. Trade throughout the session was restricted to a few orders of outside origin. The market was quiet and unchanged at 11 1/2.

The local corn was rather bearish and as there apparently was little change in the market, the market was quiet and unchanged at 11 1/2.

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last cash demand. October pork sold between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2. October lard between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2. October wheat between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2. October corn between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2. October oats between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2. October hogs between 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 and closed 10 1/2. Higher at 11 1/2.

Articles. Open. High. Low. Close.
Sept. 7. 10 1/2. 11 1/2. 10 1/2. 11 1/2.
Sept. 8. 10 1/2. 11 1/2. 10 1/2. 11 1/2.Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
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